

sheaths. Contrasted with the ubiquitous plant of acid peats is the representative of the species on slaty or calcareous ledges and gravels along the St. John and Aroostook Rivers in Maine. There the plant of sweet or basic ledges and gravel is associated with such calcicolous species as *Scirpus Clintonii* Gray, *Equisetum variegatum* Schleich., *Trisetum melicoides* (Michx.) Vasey, *Rynchospora capillacea* Torr., *Carex interior* Bailey, *Tofieldia glutinosa* (Michx.) Pers., *Viola nephrophylla* Greene, *Primula mistassinica* Michx., etc., and although in its spikelet, achene, bristles and short leaf-blade the plant suggests *S. cespitosus*, var. *callosus*, it forms comparatively soft tussocks, with almost filiform culms far less rigid than in var. *callosus*, and its very closely crowded culms are subtended by submembranaceous or scarious very narrow blackish or lead-colored scales. The same extreme variant occurs on the slaty gravel of the Gander River in Newfoundland, there associated with essentially the same species, so that the plant seems to be a definite variety characteristic of such habitats. As such it is here proposed as

*SCIRPUS CESPITOSUS* L., var. **delicatulus**, n. var., a var. *calloso* recedit culmis filiformibus vix rigidis, vaginis imis nigrescentibus vel griseis submembranaceis vel scariosis.—NEWFOUNDLAND: gravelly bank of Gander River, Glenwood, July 12 and 13, 1911, *Fernald, Wiegand & Darlington*, no. 4760. MAINE: abundant, wet gravelly or ledgy bank of St. John River, Fort Kent, June 16, 1898, *Fernald*, no. 2097 (TYPE in herb. New England Botanical Club). St. Francis, June 18, 1898, *Fernald*, no. 2098; ledgy bank of Aroostook River, Masardis, September 8, 1897, *Fernald*; wet sandy shore of Aroostook River, Fort Fairfield, July 5, 1893, *Fernald*, no. 121.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

---

A FREAK SWEET CLOVER.—Mr. B. W. Cooney, County Agriculturist, Goldendale, Washington, recently found and sent to Washington State College a "sample of sweet clover plant which has the appearance of being a Sport." He discovered it at Glenwood in a cultivated field of the plant, 45 acres in extent. The specimen shows five feet of the top of a vigorous well branched plant. The leaves are mostly withered and gone. The main and lateral branches bear numerous inflorescences. The younger ones that are still in bud are more densely puberulent than is usual in specimens of this species,



*Melilotus alba* Desr., but they are not otherwise distinctive. The older ones, however, are very different. The pedicels are 3 mm. or more in length, and, in many cases, branched. Thus the inflorescence is a panicle instead of the usual simple spike. The perianth appears to be normal, as does the androecium, but the gynoecium is quite aberrant. It protrudes from the middle of the flower as a slender green sickle-shaped or boat-shaped affair. The whole organ is very obviously foliaceous, and at the base can hardly be distinguished from a folded green leaf. It lacks the long white style, but towards the tip the two edges are approximate or slightly adnate and each bears two or three ovules. According to the strict definition this plant could not be a *Melilotus*, since it has 4 or 5 instead of 1-3 ovules, and, for that matter, it would be a Gymnosperm on account of its naked ovules. But taking into consideration all the evidence, the plant seems to be a teratological specimen of *Melilotus alba* Desr. showing multiplication of the branches of the inflorescence, phyllody of the pistil, and plurality of the ovules.—  
HAROLD ST. JOHN, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

---

ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF ISLE AU HAUT.—At page 77 of RHODORA vol 22, I have spoken of Isle au Haut and of Mr. Hill's Flora of that vicinity. It now seems worth while to call attention to certain plants which have only recently been identified among my collections of 1919. I take this opportunity to thank Prof. Fernald for the identification of both specimens.

*Salix coactilis* Fernald I brought from a short walk on the east side of the island and it is by the roadside, but its exact location I do not know. Of course it must be found again if possible. Prof. Fernald's comment on this is "not previously known south of Bangor."

*Carex norvegica* Willd. I found in a brackish swampy place where the fresh water swamp comes down to the back of the beach, a characteristic habitat. Mr. Hill on p. 295 of his Flora speaks of this as absent from the region.

And while I am writing on plants hitherto unreported from this immediate region I may mention *Triglochin palustris* L., which grows in one spot at least, at the southerly end of the island.—  
NATHANIEL T. KIDDER, Milton, Massachusetts.